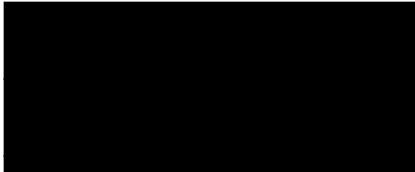


# YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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## Findings

The data reveal that the number of juveniles committed to the Division of Youth Corrections and in custody has increased greatly over the past several years. The number of youth committed increased 53.4% (from 457 to 702) between 1989 and 1994. The average number of juveniles in youth corrections' custody more than doubled (from 420 youth in 1991 to 931 youth in 1995).

Since 1989, it does not appear that the age of the juveniles committed to any of the youth corrections placement types (community placement, observation and assessment, and secure facilities) has changed much. The increases and decreases in the average age of the juveniles committed were very small.

The average offense histories of the juveniles committed to youth corrections also do not appear to have changed greatly since 1989. Average prior felony offenses decreased in Observation & Assessment (O & A) commitments, secure facility commitments, and increased slightly for community placement commitments. Average prior misdemeanor offenses decreased for O & A commitments and community placement commitments while it remained the same for secure facility commitments. It should be noted that in most cases average prior offenses increased between 1989 and 1993, but fell in 1994.

The nightly bed count in juvenile detention increased consistently

from 1992 to 1995. During 1995, many detention facilities were operating over capacity. Most of the juveniles in detention were between the ages of 14 and 17; most were male (80.4%); 31.8% were minority youth; and over half had a prior detention placement.

The average daily population of community placements increased 131% between 1991 and 1995. Of these juveniles, 78% had previously been in a community placement, 54% had previously been in an O & A, and 12% had previously been in a secure facility. Of these juveniles, 34.7% were minority youth, and 94.8% were male.

The average daily population of Observation and Assessment increased 67.7% between 1991 and 1995. None of these youth had been in a secure facility and 29.4% had previously been in a community placement. Minority youth accounted for 36.6% of the admissions, and 87.9% of the admissions were male.

Finally, the average daily population in secure facilities has kept pace with the capacity of these facilities. However, many juveniles were waiting placement or on trial placement from secure facilities. Of these juveniles, 67.3% had previously been in O & A, 65.9% had previously been in a community placement, and 46.6% had previously been in a secure facility. Minority youth accounted for 42.8% of the admissions, and 95.9% of the admissions were male.

## Information Source

The data at the beginning of this section was taken from yearly statistical reports created from the Juvenile Justice Information System by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts. The Juvenile Justice Information System is a database that includes critical juvenile justice information for use by both the Juvenile Court and by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

The majority of the data was provided by the Research and Planning Unit within the Division of Youth Corrections. The data provided was collected and summarized from the Juvenile Justice Information System.

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Commitments to the Division of Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994

***Because the Court data includes all of a juvenile's placement history, the numbers reported do not reflect the activity within youth corrections during a given year. Table 4.0 provides a good example of this. In 1994, 76 juveniles had received all three sanction types. In most cases, these did not all occur in 1994. The community placement and the O & A placement may have occurred in prior years, but the youth is still shown to have received all three sanction types in 1994. This applies only to data used on pages 74-79.***

- ❖ Total commitments to the Division of Youth Corrections increased from 457 total commitments in 1989 to 702 total commitments in 1994, representing a 53.4% increase in youth corrections commitments over the period. Commitments increased modestly from 1989 to 1993; but increased 39.6% between 1993 and 1994.
- ❖ Many of the juveniles committed to youth corrections during a given year may have a history of commitments to youth corrections. **Table 4.0** shows the commitment histories (which includes the current commitment) of juveniles committed during the given year. Comparing 1989 commitments and 1994 commitments, the number of juveniles having both a community placement and secure facility placement decreased 33.3%; juveniles having only a secure facility placement and an O & A placement doubled; juveniles having only a community placement increased 97.1%; juveniles having only an O & A placement increased 87.0%; juveniles having an O & A placement and a community placement increased 23.5%; and juveniles having all three placement types increased 16.9%.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

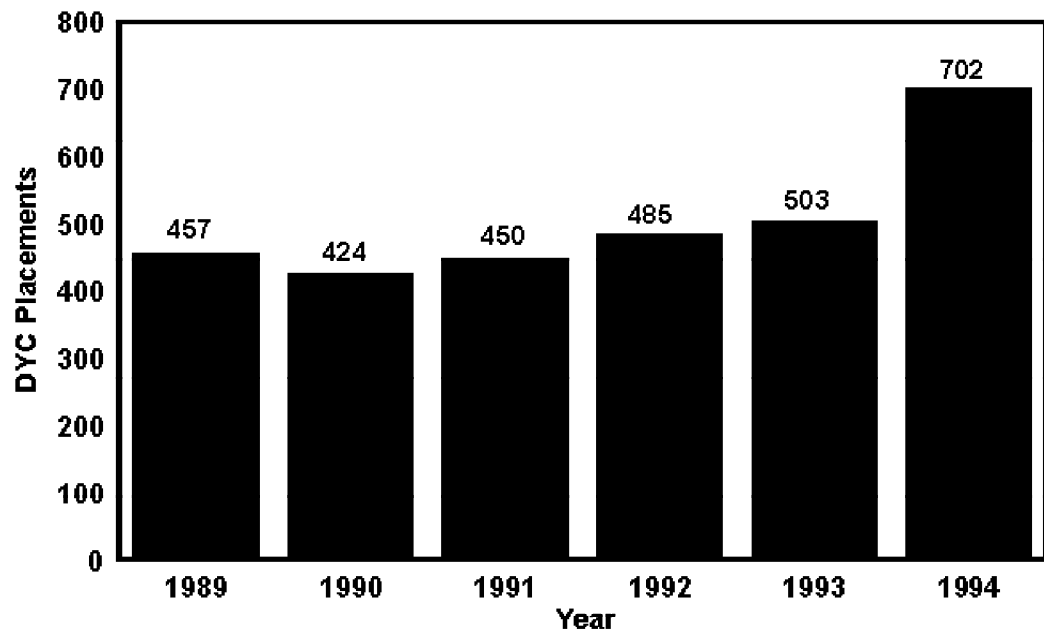
It is clear that many more youths are being placed in secure facility placements without first being placed in a community placement. Between 1989 and 1994, the number of youths receiving both a community placement and a secure facility placement decreased by one-third while the number of youths placed directly into a secure facility doubled. During the same period, the number of youths receiving both an O & A placement and a secure facility placement also doubled.

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## Chart 4.0

### Commitment History of Youths Placed With Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994

#### Total Count of Juveniles Committed to Youth Correction



Source: Table 4.0

**Table 4.0 Commitment History of Youths Placed With Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994**

Type of Commitment	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Secure Facility Only	16 (3.5%)	14 (3.3%)	13 (2.9%)	17 (3.5%)	24 (4.8%)	32 (4.6%)
Community Placement and Secure Facility	12 (2.6%)	12 (2.8%)	11 (2.4%)	12 (2.5%)	16 (3.2%)	9 (1.3%)
Observation & Assessment and Secure Facility	13 (2.8%)	18 (4.2%)	20 (4.4%)	21 (4.3%)	24 (4.8%)	26 (3.7%)
Observation & Assessment, Community Placement, and Secure Facility	65 (14.2%)	67 (15.8%)	76 (16.9%)	81 (16.7%)	72 (14.3%)	76 (10.8%)
Community Placement Only	104 (22.8%)	66 (15.5%)	81 (18.0%)	111 (22.9%)	109 (21.7%)	205 (29.2%)
Observation & Assessment and Community Placement	170 (37.2%)	142 (33.5%)	164 (36.4%)	145 (29.9%)	158 (31.4%)	210 (29.9%)
Observation & Assessment Only	77 (16.8%)	105 (24.8%)	85 (18.9%)	98 (20.2%)	100 (19.9%)	144 (20.5%)
Total Unduplicated Count	457	424	450	485	503	702

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

## **YOUTH CORRECTIONS**

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### **Age and prior incidents of juveniles committed to youth corrections, 1989 to 1994**

- ❖ The average age of juveniles committed to Observation and Assessment (O & A) remained the same, 15.7 years of age, between 1989 and 1994. The average age of juveniles committed to community placements increased slightly (.6%) from 15.6 years of age in 1989 to 15.7 years of age in 1994. The average age of juveniles committed to secure facilities decreased moderately (.6%) from 16.4 years of age in 1989 to 16.3 years of age in 1994.
- ❖ Looking at the average number of prior incidents by offense type for juveniles placed in Observation and Assessment, it is clear the average number of all prior offenses has decreased. The average number of prior felonies decreased 14.0% from 5.0 in 1989 to 4.3 in 1994. The average number of prior misdemeanors/infractions decreased 12.5% from 16.0 in 1989 to 14.0 in 1994. The average number of prior status offenses decreased 13.6% from 2.2 in 1989 to 1.9 in 1994.

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### **POINT OF INTEREST**

From the adjacent figures, it is apparent that the average age of youths placed with the Division of Youth Corrections has not changed much over the past six years, regardless of the placement type.

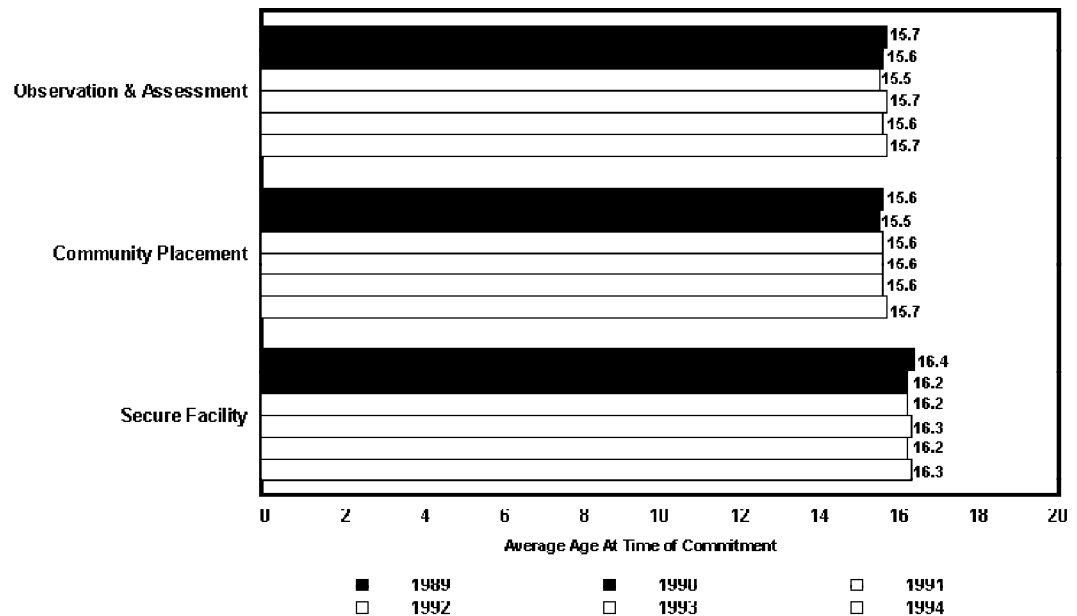
In 1994, youths were placed in Observation and Assessment, on average, with fewer prior offenses. However, this does not take into account the severity of the prior offenses.

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## Chart 4.1

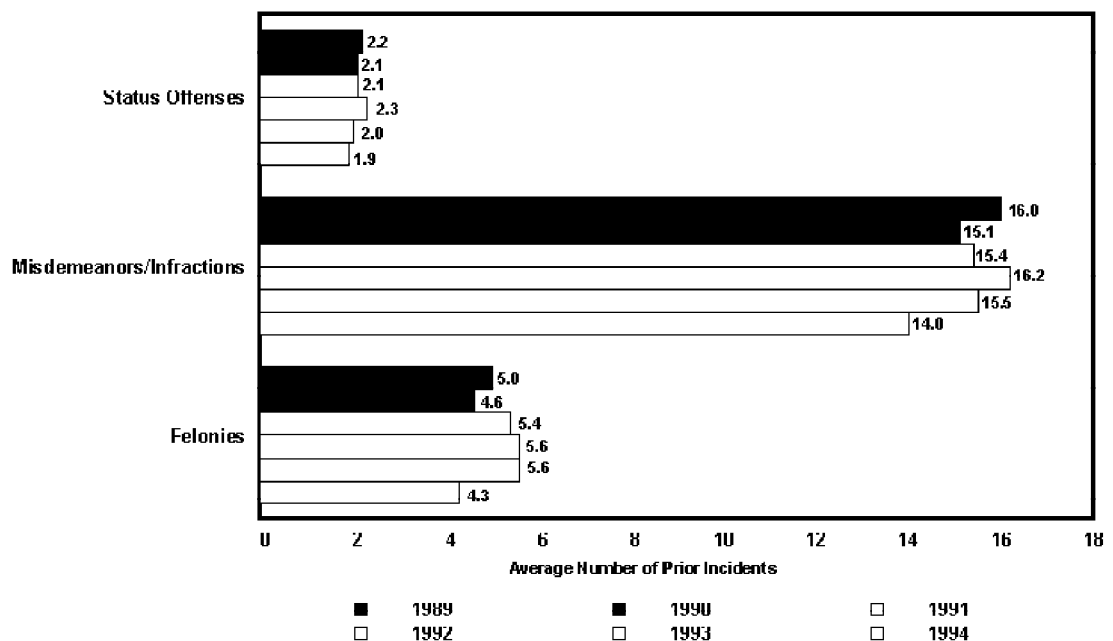
### Age At Time of Commitment, 1989 to 1994; Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Youth Corrections Observation & Assessment, 1989 to 1994

#### Average Age At Time of Youth Corrections Commitment



Source: Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3

#### Average Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Observation & Assessment; 1989 to 1994



Source: Table 4.4

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Average prior criminal incidents of juveniles placed in community placements and secure facilities

- ❖ Looking at the average number of prior incidents by offense type for juveniles placed in community placements between 1989 and 1994, the average number of status offenses and misdemeanor/infractions have decreased while the average number of felony offenses increased. The average number of prior felonies increased 1.9% from 5.2 in 1989 to 5.3 in 1994. The average number of prior misdemeanors/infractions decreased 4.8% from 16.5 in 1989 to 15.7 in 1994. The average number of prior status offenses decreased 8.7% from 2.3 in 1989 to 2.1 in 1994. It should be noted that in 1991, 1992, and 1993 there were increases in the average number of prior misdemeanor/infractions and felonies.
- ❖ Looking at secure facility placements, the average number of prior felonies decreased 10.1% from 8.9 in 1989 to 8.0 in 1994. The average number of prior misdemeanors/infractions remained the same (23.5) between 1989 and 1994. The average number of prior status offenses decreased 27.3% from 3.3 in 1989 to 2.4 in 1994. It should be noted that in 1991, 1992, and 1993 there were increases in the average number of prior misdemeanor/infractions and felonies.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

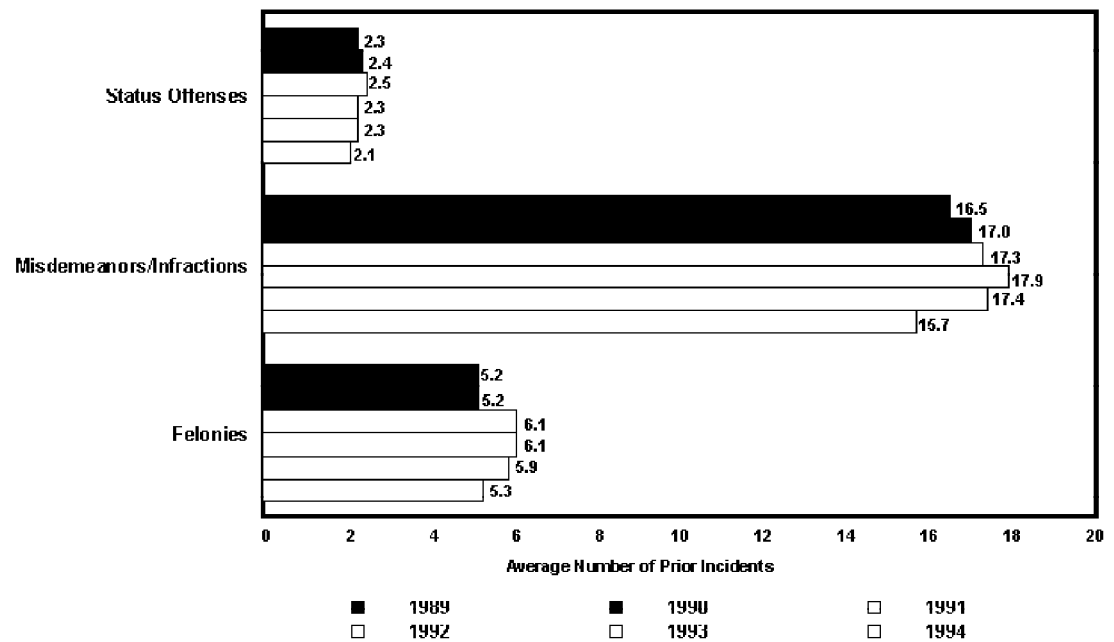
Although there has been little change in the offense history of juveniles in different youth corrections placements, there are differences in offense histories among the placement types. Juveniles placed in secure facilities had an average 8.0 prior felonies while those in community placements and O & As had an average of 5.3 and 4.3 prior felonies, respectively. Juveniles placed in secure facilities had an average 23.5 misdemeanor/infractions while those in community placements and O&A had an average of 15.7 and 14.0, respectively.

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## Chart 4.2

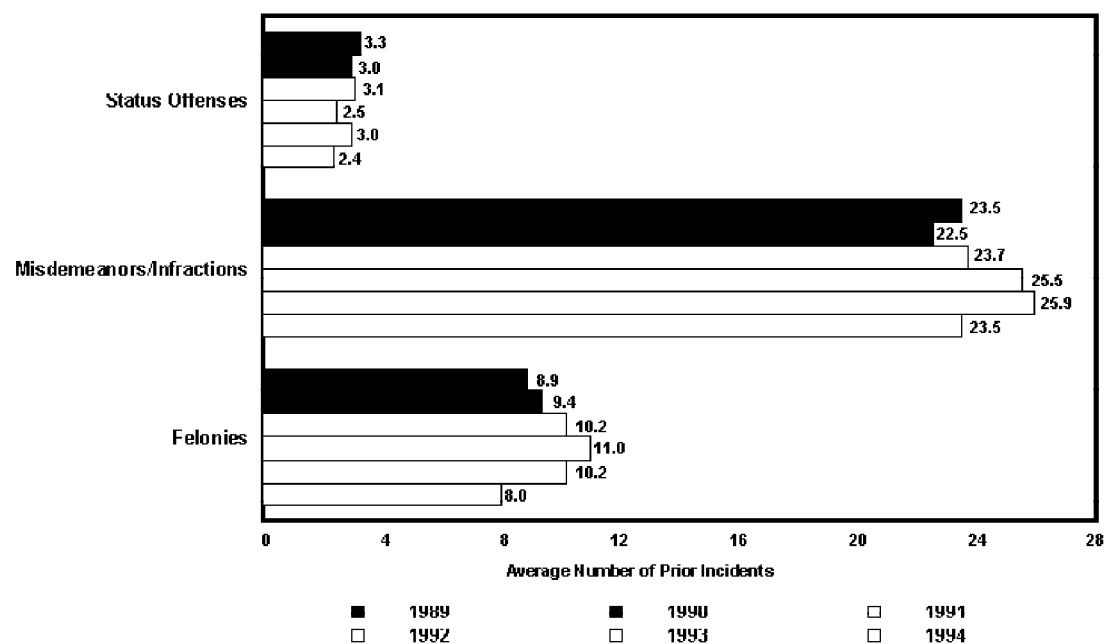
### Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Youth Corrections Community Placements and Secure Facilities; 1989 to 1994

#### Average Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Community Placement; 1989 to 1994



Source: Table 4.4

#### Average Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Secure Facility; 1989 to 1994



Source: Table 4.4

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Population issues in Utah's juvenile detention facilities

***For more information regarding juvenile detention sanctions, please refer to Page 6.***

- ❖ The average nightly bed count in Utah's juvenile detention facilities increased 80.7%, from 124.5 to 225.0, between fiscal year 1992 and the beginning of fiscal year 1996. From the figure, it is clear that since the beginning of 1994, juvenile detention centers in Utah were operating above the total capacity of the centers.
- ❖ The adjacent table describes activity in individual detention centers in Utah during fiscal year 1995. The state's total juvenile detention capacity is 156 beds. Only one facility, St. George Youth Center, was never over its capacity during the year. Assessing all of the detention centers, there were 9,134 admissions to juvenile detention during the year.
- ❖ The state's average nightly bed count for the year was 194.4, while the state's detention capacity was 156. This means, on average, the state's detention capacity was exceeded by 24.6%.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

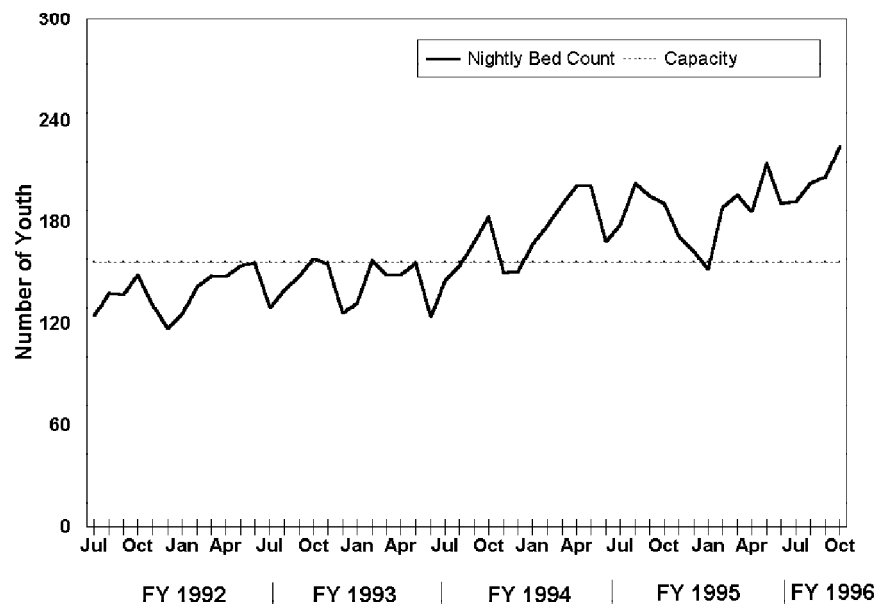
The Salt Lake Detention Center comprises 35.9% of the state's detention resources with 56 beds. The average nightly bed count for this facility was 100.8, 80% over its identified capacity. This detention center was over its capacity every night of the year. The next largest detention facilities' (MOWEDA Youth Home and Provo Youth Detention Center) average nightly bed count was the same as the facilities' capacity, and both facilities were over their capacities about one-half of the nights of the year. These three detention facilities comprise 74.4% of the state's juvenile detention resources.

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## Chart 4.3

### Count of Juveniles Placed In Detention, Fiscal Year 1992 to Fiscal Year 1996

#### Detention Nightly Bed Count, FY 1992 to FY 1996



Source: Table 4.5

#### Juvenile Detention Figures By Detention Centers

DETENTION CENTER	TYPE	CAPACITY	DIFFERENT YOUTH SERVED	ADMISSIONS*	AVERAGE NIGHTLY BED COUNT	% OF NIGHTS OVER CAPACITY
Cache Attention/Detention	Full Service	8	175	268	7.3	27%
MOWEDA Youth Home	Full Service	34	968	1,728	33.8	46%
Salt Lake Detention	Full Service	56	2,109	4,410	100.8	100%
Canyonlands Youth Home	Multi-Use	4	104	147	4.1	37%
Southwest Utah Youth Center	Full Service	10	342	515	9.4	32%
St. George Youth Center	Holdover	4	159	184	0	0%
Castle Country Youth Center	Holdover	6	152	306	2.5	100%
Central Utah Youth Home	Multi-Use	4	169	239	4.5	47%
Uintah Basin Youth Center	Multi-Use	4	135	225	6.2	80%
Provo Youth Detention Center	Full Service	26	737	1,112	25.9	58%
TOTAL		156		9,134	194.4	

\* Admissions include changes in a youth's status during a single episode in detention. For example, a youth placed in detention for a delinquent offense who attends court and is then ordered to a 10 day sentence would constitute two admissions based on a change of status while in detention.

Source: Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

## **YOUTH CORRECTIONS**

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### **Age and gender of juveniles in Utah's detention facilities during fiscal year 1995**

- ❖ During fiscal year 1995, the largest portion of juveniles in detention facilities were between the ages of 14 and 17. Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 comprised 84.9% of the juveniles admitted to detention. Very few juveniles over 17 years of age or under 13 years of age were admitted to juvenile detention.
- ❖ During fiscal year 1995, 80.4% of the juvenile admissions were male, and the remaining 19.6% of the juvenile admissions were female.

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### **POINT OF INTEREST**

The pattern shown in the characteristics of juvenile detention admissions is similar to the pattern found for juvenile arrestees and juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court. Most of the juveniles handled by the juvenile justice system are between the ages of 14 and 17. Similar to the entire justice system, most of the juveniles offenders are male.

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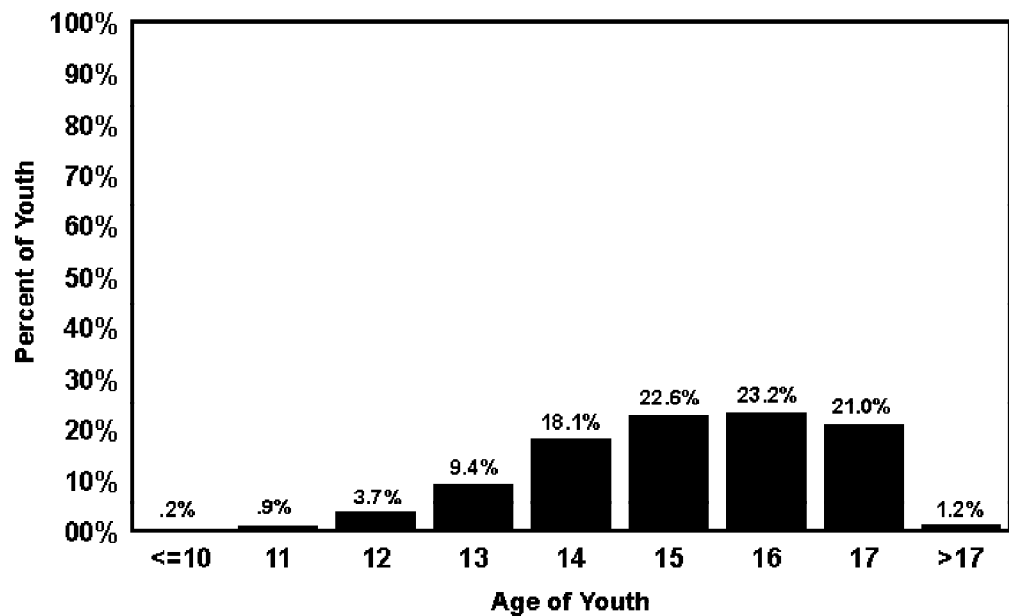
## Chart 4.4

### Age and Gender of Juveniles In Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

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#### Average Age of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995

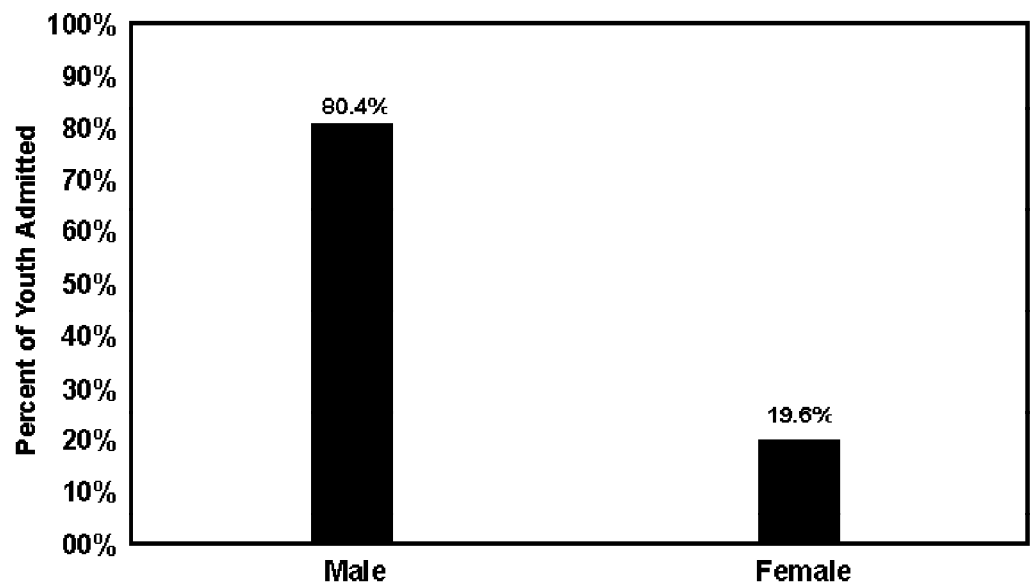
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Source: Table 4.6

#### Gender of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995

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Source: Table 4.7

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Race/ethnicity and detention history of juveniles placed in juvenile detention during fiscal year 1995

- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to detention during fiscal year 1995, 68.2% were white, 19.2% were Hispanic, 4.4% were Native American, 3.6% were black, 2.0% were Asian/Pacific Islanders, and the remainder were other races/ethnicities or unknown. Utah's population of those aged 10 to 17 was 91.1% white, 5.1% Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.4% American Indian/Eskimo, and .6% black.<sup>1</sup>
  
- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to detention during fiscal year 1995, 40.2% had no prior admissions to detention. Of the remaining juvenile detention admissions, 19.4% had one prior detention admission, 11.5% had two prior detention admissions, 8.0% had three prior detention admissions, and 21.0% had more than three prior detention admissions. Of these, 5.2% had ten or more prior detention admissions.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

Clearly, ethnic minority youth are admitted to juvenile detention in proportions greatly exceeding their proportional representation in the general population. In the general population, 8.9% of the juveniles are ethnic minorities, while 31.8% of the juveniles admitted to detention are ethnic minorities.

It is more common for a juvenile admitted to detention to have a prior detention admission, than to have no prior detention admissions.

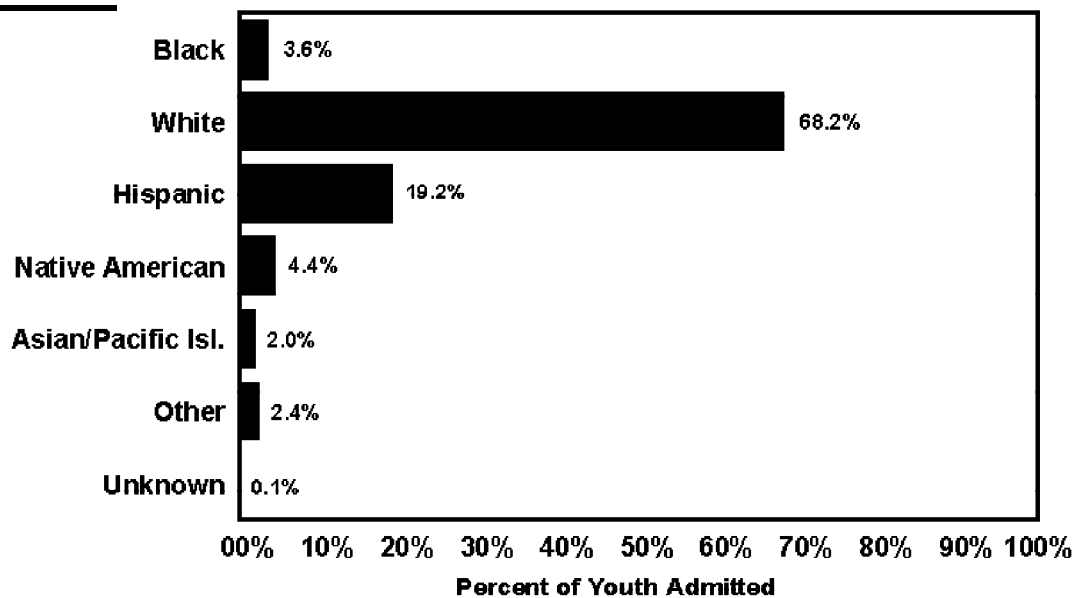
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<sup>1</sup> 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

## Chart 4.5

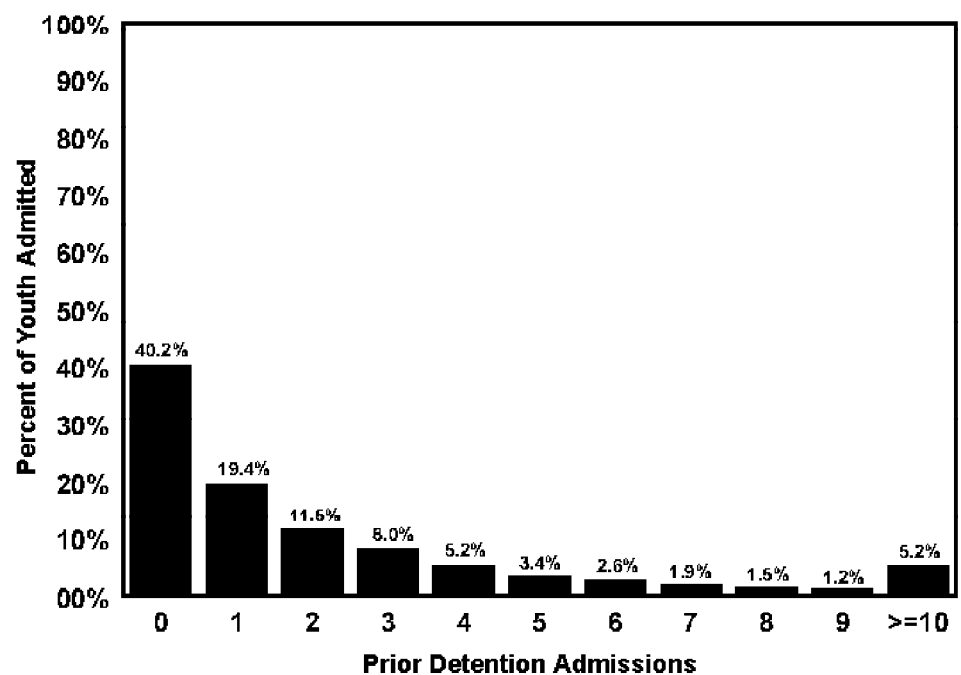
### Race/Ethnicity and Detention History of Juveniles Placed In Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

#### Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.8

#### Detention History of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.9

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Average number of youth in Youth Corrections' custody and the typical placement distribution

***For more information regarding Division of Youth Corrections' sanctions, please refer to Page 6.***



The average number of juveniles in Youth Corrections' custody more than doubled from 419 youth in July of 1991 to 931 youth in December of 1995. The increase has been steady over the period.



The pie chart on the adjacent page depicts the typical distribution of Youth Corrections' placements during fiscal year 1995. Of the total, 61.2% of the placements were in community alternatives, home placements, or observation and assessment. Only 13.0% of the youth were in secure facility placements. Of the remaining youth, 8.0% were AWOL (Away Without Leave), 6.1% were in detention, 3.1% were in a trial placement, and the remaining 8.7% were in other placement types.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

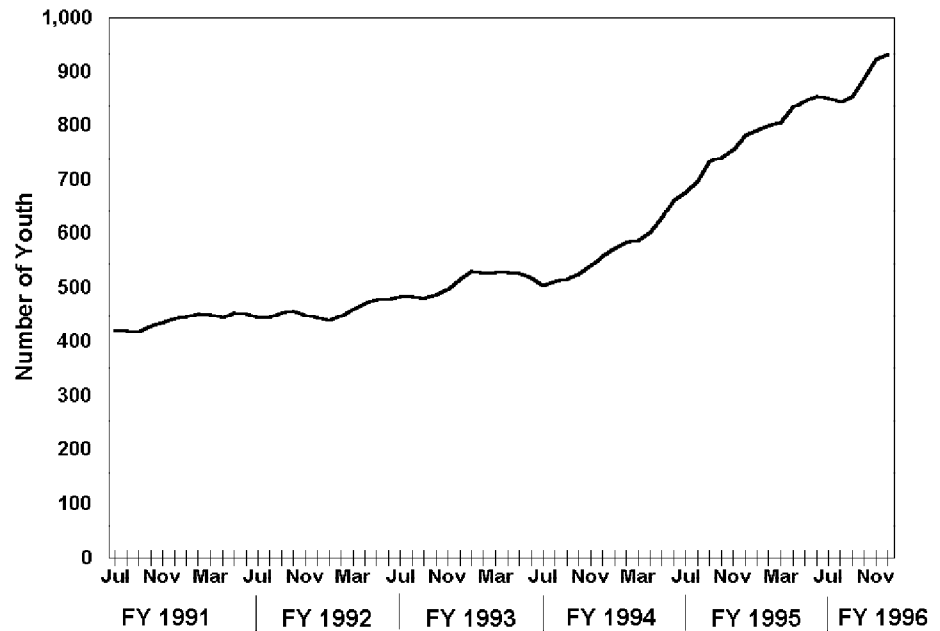
A large majority of Utah Division of Youth Corrections' placements are in non-secure facilities. At a given moment (on average), only 13.0% of youth corrections' population is housed in a secure facility. Nearly two-thirds of the juveniles are placed in alternative sanctions (namely community based alternatives, home placements, and observation and assessment).

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## Chart 4.6

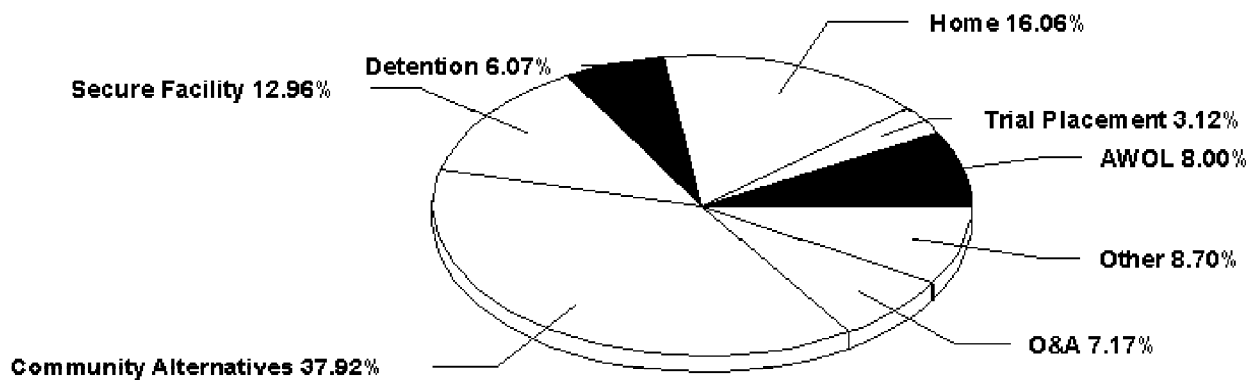
### Average Number of Youth In Corrections' Custody and Typical Distribution of Juvenile Placements

#### Average Number of Youth In Custody, FY 91 to FY 96



Source: Table 4.10

#### Typical Distribution of Youth Corrections' Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.11

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Population and placement history of juveniles in community placements

***For more information regarding Community Based Alternatives, please refer to Page 7.***

- ❖ The average daily population of juveniles in Youth Corrections' community placements more than doubled from an average of 214 youth admitted in July 1991 to an average of 495 youth admitted in December of 1995. The average daily population in community placements increased most dramatically after October of 1994. The average daily population of out of home placements increased in a pattern that mirrors total community placements.
- ❖ Nearly all (99.5%) of the juveniles admitted to community based alternatives had a prior placement in a secure detention facility; 77.7% had a previous community based alternative placement, 54.0% had a prior Observation and Assessment (O & A) placement; and 12.3% had a prior secure facility placement.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

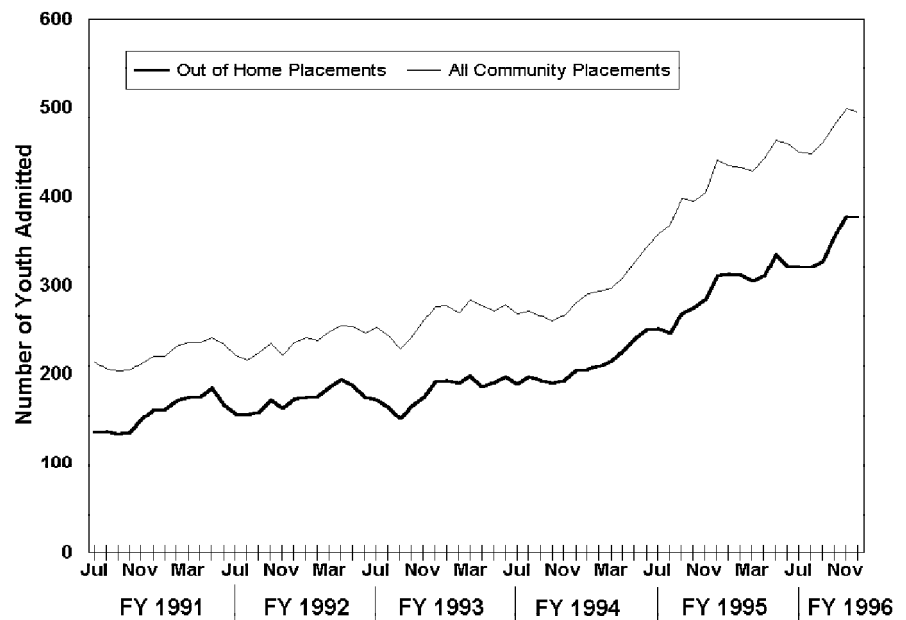
Many juveniles in community placements will transition to other kinds of community placements. For this reason, the graphic shows many of the juveniles in community placements have previously been in other community placements. Juveniles in secure facilities also transition out of secure care into community placements. That explains why 12.3% of the juveniles in community placements during fiscal year 1995 had previously been in a secure facility.

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## Chart 4.7

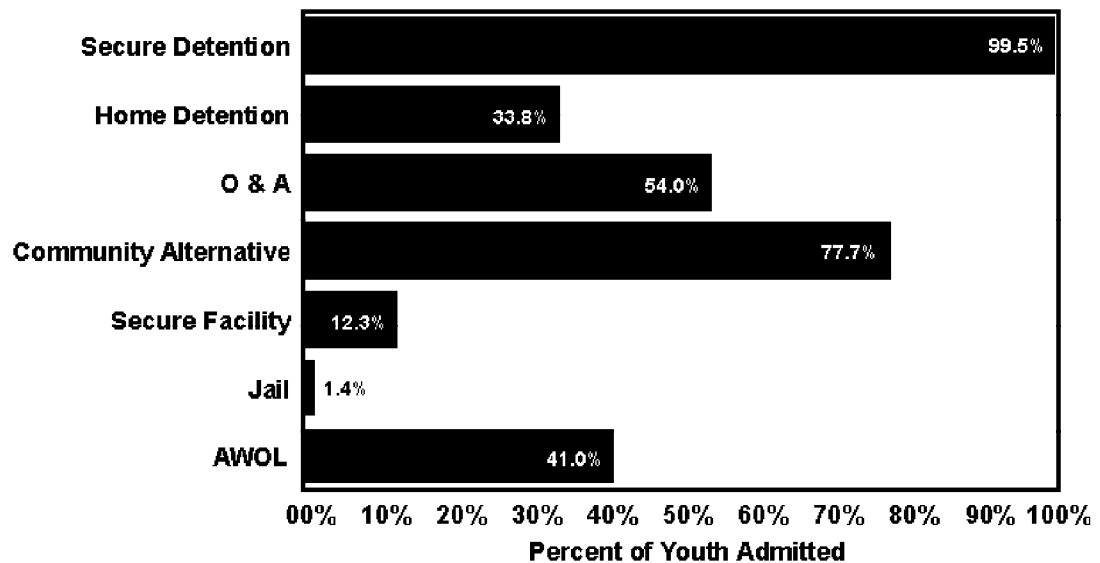
### Average Daily Population and Placement History of Juveniles In Community Placements

#### Average Daily Population of Juveniles In Community Placements



Source: Table 4.21

#### Placement History of Juveniles In Community Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.12

## **YOUTH CORRECTIONS**

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### **Race/ethnicity and gender of juveniles in community based alternatives during fiscal year 1995**

- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in Youth Corrections' community based alternatives during fiscal year 1995, 65.3% were white, 21.9% were Hispanic, 5.1% were black, 3.0% were Native American, 2.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and the remainder's race/ethnicity was either other or unknown.
  
- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in Youth Corrections' community based alternatives during fiscal year 1995, 94.8% were male and 5.2% were female.

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### **POINT OF INTEREST**

Again, ethnic minority youth are disproportionately represented in Youth Corrections' community placements compared to their relative proportions in the general population. In Utah's general population of juveniles 10 to 17 years of age, 8.9% is comprised of ethnic/racial minorities.<sup>1</sup> In the community based alternatives, 34.7% of the juveniles admitted during fiscal year 1995 were ethnic/racial minorities.

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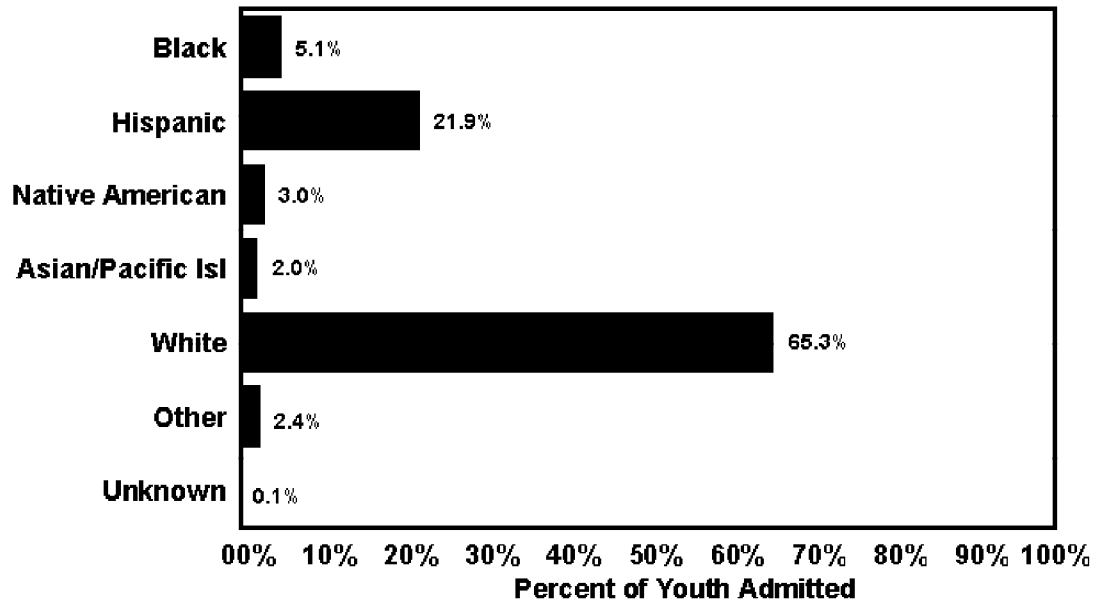
<sup>1</sup> 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

## Chart 4.8

### Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Juveniles In Community Based Alternatives, Fiscal Year 1995

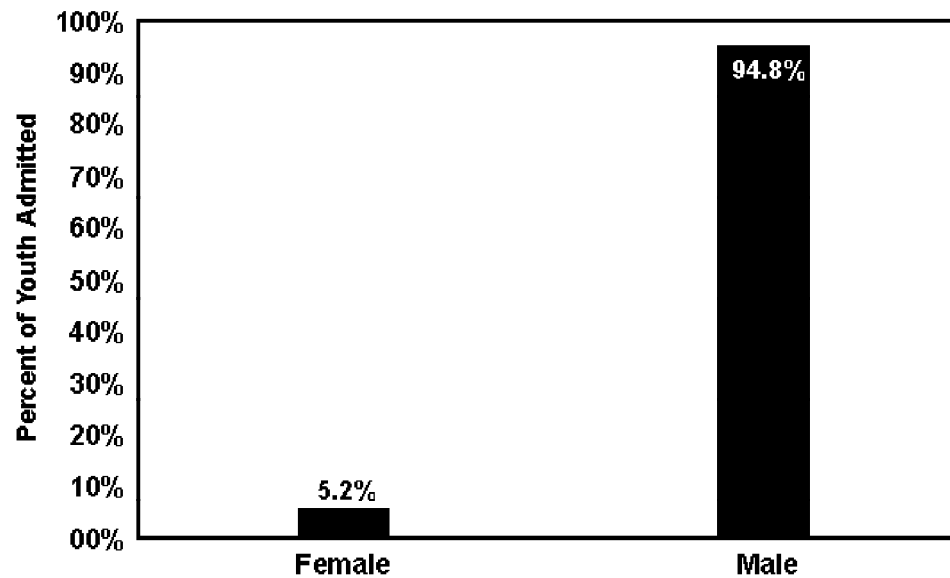
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#### Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Community Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.13

#### Gender of Juveniles In Community Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.14

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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*For more information regarding Observation and Assessment placements, please refer to Page 7.*

### Average daily population and placement history of juveniles in Youth Corrections' Observation & Assessment

- ❖ Between fiscal year 1991 and the beginning of fiscal year 1996, the average daily population of juveniles in Observation and Assessment (O & A) increased 67.7% (from an average of 32.8 juveniles admitted in July 1991 to an average of 55.0 juveniles admitted in December 1996). The 48 bed state capacity in O & A has consistently been exceeded since June 1994.
- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to Observation and Assessment during fiscal year 1995, 99.4% had been in secure detention and 30.8% had been in a home detention placement. Of the same juveniles, 29.4% had previously been placed in a community based alternative and none had a previous placement in a secure facility. Thirteen percent of the juveniles admitted to O & A had previously been AWOL.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

Juveniles who are in trial placements out of an Observation and Assessment unit represent pressures on the O & A system. These juveniles can easily be sent back into the O & A unit creating overcrowded conditions. The average number of juveniles in O & A and trial placements combined has increased from 32.8 in July 1991 to 70.0 in December 1995. This marks an increase of 113.4%.

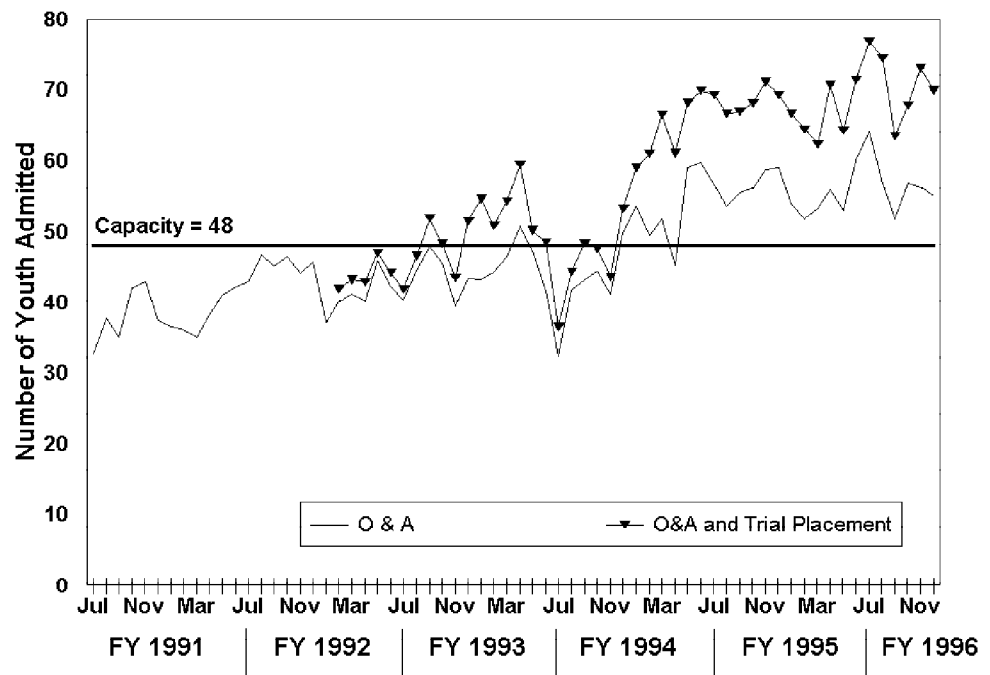
It should be noted that during fiscal year 1995, none of the juveniles placed in Observation and Assessment facilities had previously been in a secure facility.

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## Chart 4.9

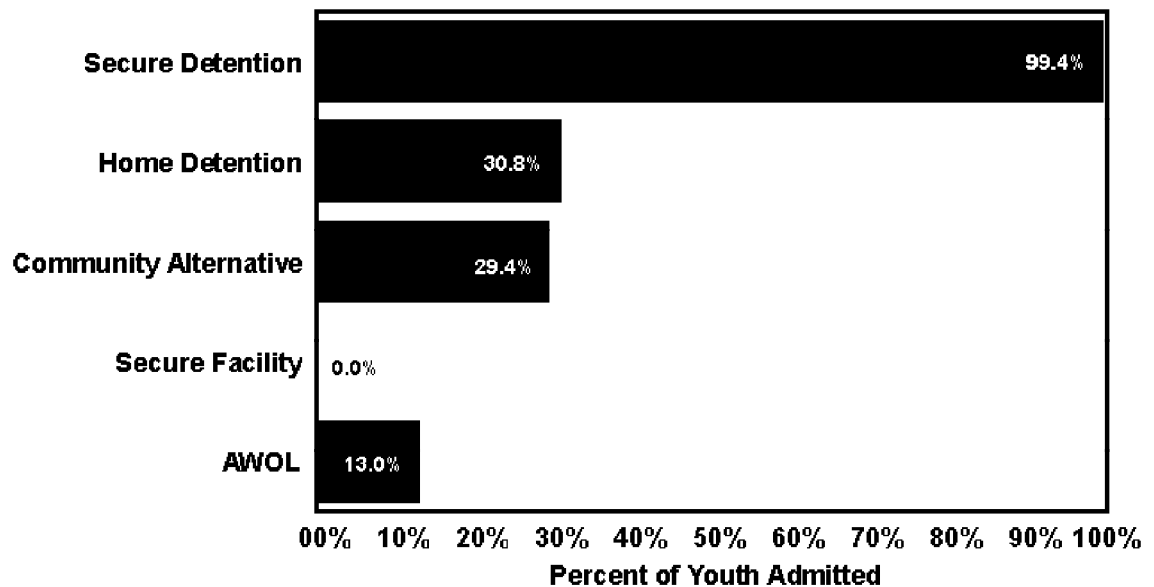
### Average Daily Population and Placement History of Juveniles In Observation and Assessment

#### Average Daily Population of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment



Source: Table 4.22

#### Placement History of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.15

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Race/ethnicity and gender of juveniles in Youth Corrections' Observation and Assessment

- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in a Youth Corrections Observation and Assessment facility during fiscal year 1995, 63.4% were white, 21.9% were Hispanic, 5.8% were Native American, 4.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 3.5% were black, and the remainder's race/ethnicity was either other or unknown.
- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in a Youth Corrections Observation and Assessment facility during fiscal year 1995, 87.9% were male and 12.1% were female.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

Ethnic/racial minority youth are disproportionately represented in Youth Corrections' Observation and Assessment placements compared to their relative proportions in the general population. In Utah's general population of juveniles 10 to 17 years of age, 8.9% is comprised of ethnic/racial minorities.<sup>1</sup> In the Observation and Assessment facilities, 36.6% of the juveniles admitted during fiscal year 1995 were ethnic/racial minorities.

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<sup>1</sup> 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

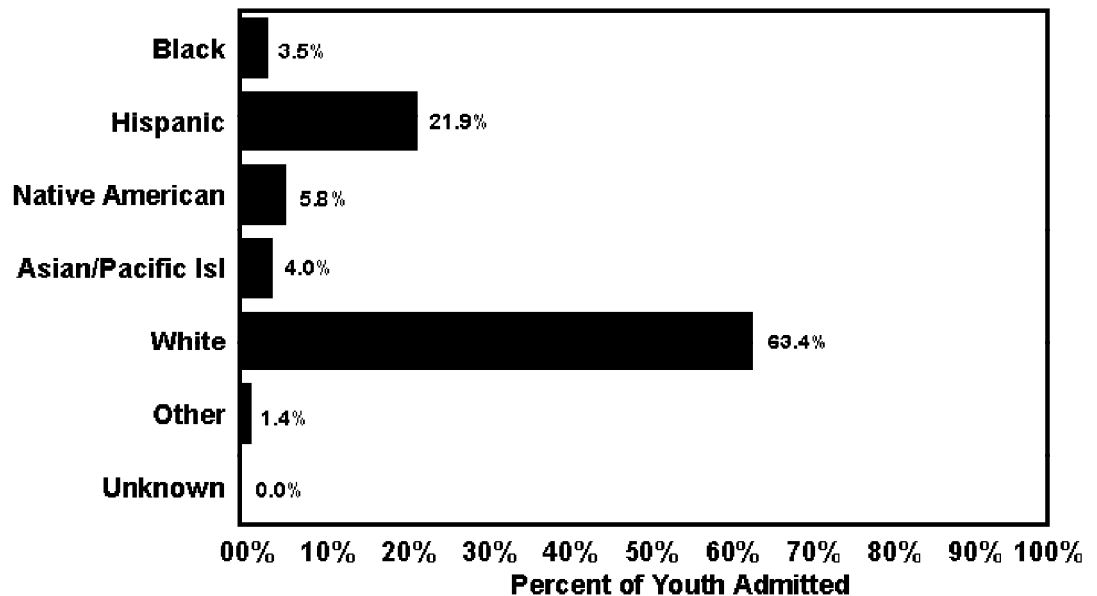
## Chart 4.10

### Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Juveniles In Observation and Assessment, Fiscal Year 1995

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#### Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, FY 1995

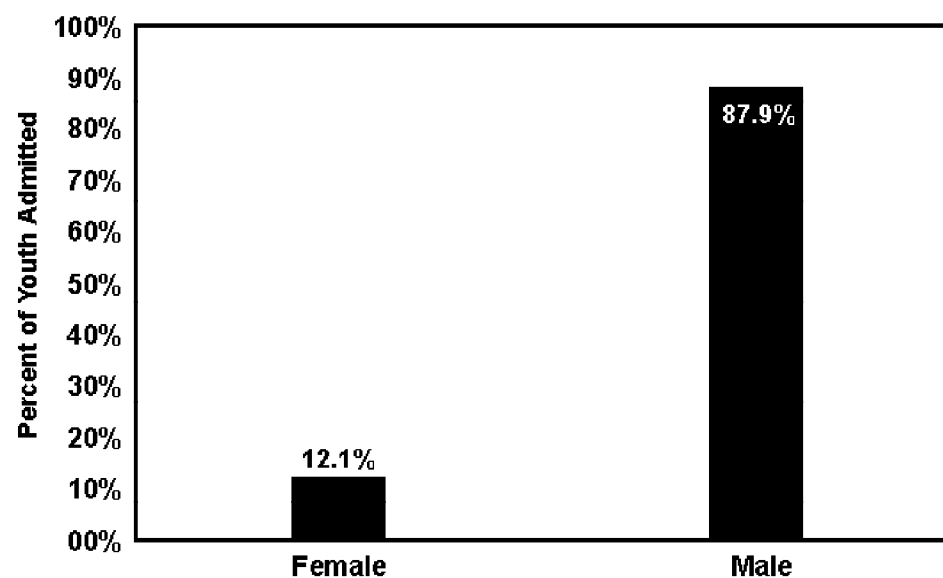
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Source: Table 4.16

#### Gender of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, FY 1995

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Source: Table 4.17

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Secure facility population, population pressures, and placement history of juveniles

***For more information regarding Secure Facility placements, please refer to Page 7.***

- ❖ The average daily population in secure facilities increased 54.2% since January 1990 (from 72 in January 1990 to 111 in December 1995). During the same time, the capacity in these facilities increased 60.0%<sup>1</sup>. However, the number of juveniles on trial placements and waiting for placement in a secure facility was consistently higher than the actual capacity of the facilities. Juveniles in trial placements are at risk of being placed back into the secure facility. Juveniles waiting placement have been sentenced to a secure facility, but there is no available bed space for placement.
- ❖ Of the juveniles receiving a secure facility admission during fiscal year 1995, 99.6% had a previous secure detention placement, 67.3% had a previous Observation and Assessment placement, 65.9% had a previous community based placement, 58.3% had previously been AWOL, 46.6% had previously been in a secure facility, 36.8% had previously been on home detention, and 5.4% had previously been in jail.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

Looking at the population in secure facilities, it is clear that each time the overall capacity of secure facilities increased, the average daily population in secure facilities immediately increased to the new capacity.

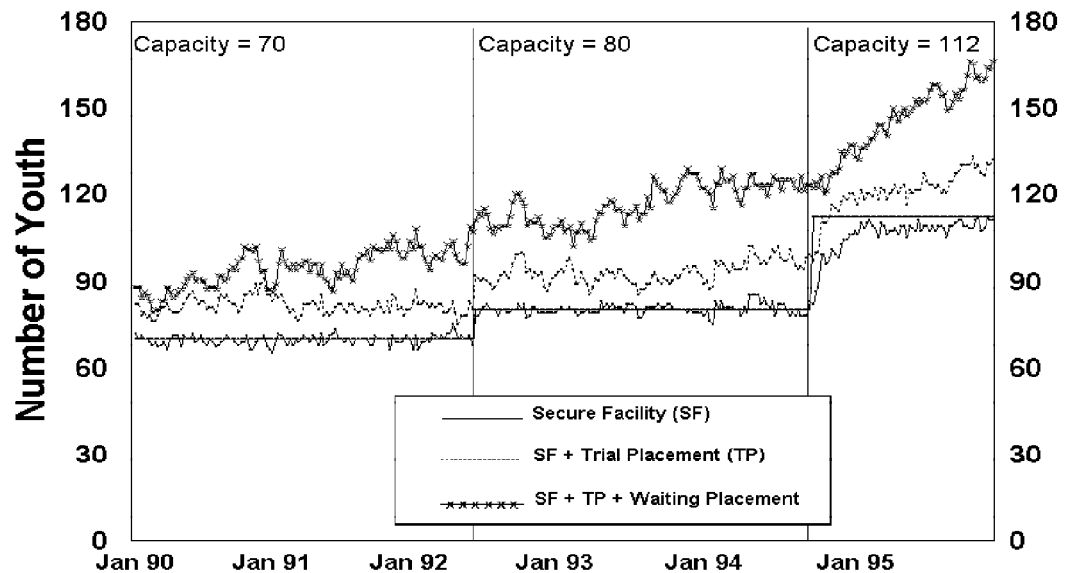
Although the population in secure facilities is always at capacity, at the end of the period, there was a secure facility capacity of 112 with 166 juveniles either in a secure facility, on a trial placement, or waiting for placement in a secure facility. These pressures indicate a crowded situation in Utah's juvenile secure facilities.

<sup>1</sup> The capacity in Utah's juvenile secure facilities increased from 80 beds to 112 beds because of an administrative policy change to double-bunk 40% of the 80 secure beds.

## Chart 4.11

### Secure Facility Population Pressures and Placement History of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, Fiscal Year 1995

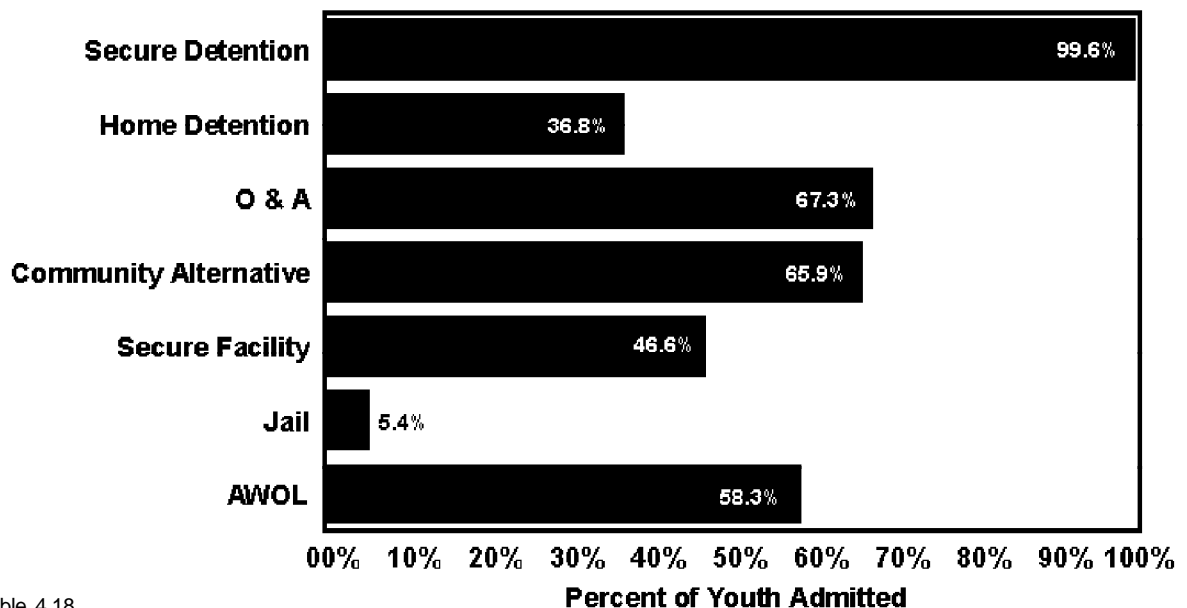
#### Secure Facility Population and Pressures On Population



Data points represent actual population on a single day during each week of the period.

Data provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections

#### Placement History of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.18

## YOUTH CORRECTIONS

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### Race/ethnicity and gender of juveniles in Youth Corrections' secure facilities during fiscal year 1995

- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to a Youth Corrections' secure facility during fiscal year 1995, 57.2% were white, 28.8% were Hispanic, 6.8% were black, 2.3% were Native American, 1.8% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and the remainder's race/ethnicity was either other or unknown. Utah's population in 1990 of those aged 10 to 17 was 91.1% white, 5.1% Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.4% American Indian/Eskimo, and .6% black.<sup>1</sup>
  
- ❖ Of the juveniles receiving a secure facility admission during fiscal year 1995, 95.9% were male and 4.1% were female.

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### POINT OF INTEREST

Ethnic/racial minority youth are most disproportionately represented in Youth Corrections' secure facility placements compared to their relative proportions in the general population. In Utah's general population of juveniles 10 to 17 years of age, 8.9% is comprised of ethnic/racial minorities.<sup>1</sup> In the secure facilities, 42.8% of the juveniles admitted during fiscal year 1995 were ethnic/racial minorities. Most severely overrepresented were blacks (0.6% of general population vs. 6.8% in secure facilities) and Hispanics (5.1% of general population vs. 28.8% in secure facilities).

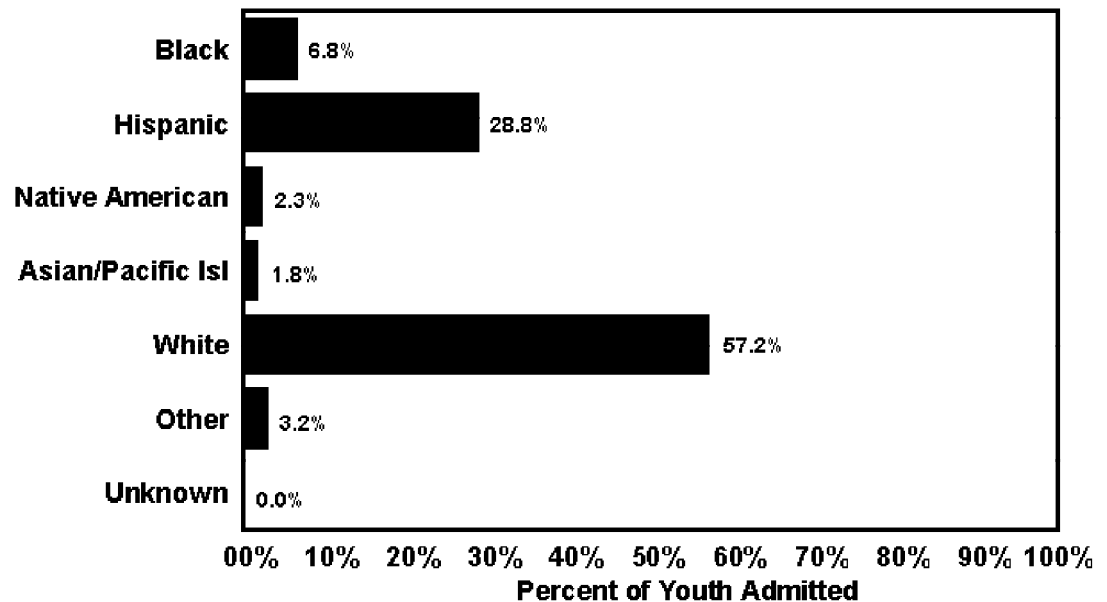
<sup>1</sup> 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

## Chart 4.12

### Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, Fiscal Year 1995

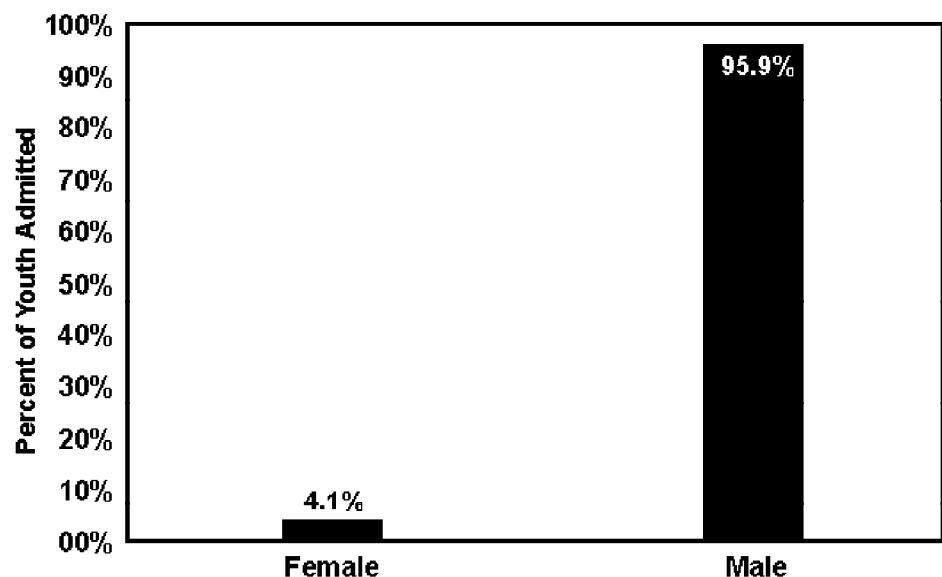
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#### Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.19

#### Gender of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.20

# APPENDICES

**The pages that follow contain the raw data, in table form, used for the written and graphical analysis contained within this report.**